

Authorized Agents for the Journal.
JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe co., N. C.
JAMES JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JAMES M. KEMP, Bladen county.
JAMES L. MONTGOMERY, Cravely Hill, Bladen co.
B. BARNEK, Black Creek, Wayne county.
LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.

Foggy.

Most assuredly the old year, known as 1853, is drawing towards its close, and begins to exhibit many symptoms of decay. In fact, it is about time that he did, for all his mornings are devoted to foggyism, so that one can't see across the street without spectacles—nor with them either; a most merciful provision it would be about Christmas times, for then, if a gentleman should happen to get boozed, swiped, knock kneed, or otherwise dum-fuzzed upon egg-nog—why, he could travel along home, and nobody the wiser; he would be disguised to some purpose. Unquestionably, the extreme density of the London fog is the cause of Cockney self-conceit. Half the time Mr. Cockney is "monarch of his nose," since he can't see beyond his nose; and when, by accident, he does come into a transparent atmosphere and find that other people than himself have a visible existence, he, at once sets them down as outside barbarians—he, that is to say the Cockney Englishman, doth. By the way, the Yorkshire men tell a story about the origin of this word Cockney, applied to those born "within the sound of Bow Bells;" in this wise: A certain Lord Mayor of London took his son out upon an excursion into the country, and, in passing a field wherein was a horse, the horse lifted up his voice after the manner of horses. "Father," said the youth, "what doth the horse?" "My son," said the Mayor, "the horse neighs." Presently they passed a barnyard, wherein were many poultry, (it was before the days of Shanghai's), and the cock lifted up his voice after the manner of such feathered bipeds, and the young man spoke unto his "pa" and said: "Pa, doth the Cock neigh too?" whereupon and wh-reafter all London-raised youth were called Cock-neighs, which, for the sake of euphony," as Lindley Murray hath it, has been softened down into Cockney. That Lord Mayor was cousin to that other valiant knight who went hunting, and who, when told that the hare was coming, drew his sword and exclaimed: "Let him come, in the name of the Lord I fear him not!"

Thanksgiving day was observed very generally here, by the suspension of business, and by public worship, we believe, in most, if not all of the Churches. Of course, all who could afford it took the Russian side of the Eastern Question and made war upon Turkey. Some, no doubt, caused the inner man to rejoice by cheering it up with copious potatoes of something stronger than water. For our own part, we visited the margin of the Ocean, and, although, unlike Byron, we could not lay our hand upon it "mane" nor yet its tail, yet did we rejoice in the long and glorious line of breakers rolling in forever, with that constant monotonous roar, which has not once ceased since the last wave of the great deluge shrank within its appointed limits, leaving the dry-land to be inhabited by a degenerate race of mere ephemera, compared with those glorious anti-deluvians, whose experience of eight or nine hundred years would put to blush the boasted wisdom of our mere children of eighty or ninety. The blooming maiden of two or three hundred, or the noble youth of a century or so older would conduct their courtship in a proper and becoming manner, and it would not be necessary for their mothers to know if they were out. Oh, Matusalem! what a politician you would make, if, indeed, a grave old gentleman like you would care to bother yourself with the childish cares of our infantile race.

VIVE LA HUMBUG.—The Chicago Tribune states that the pathetic tale about a little Norwegian boy, named Iverson, hung drowned near that place by some of his companions, because he would not steal, is simply a hoax, and skin to the "pious frauds" chronicled among the superstitious of old. A boy speech of this age was drowned, and the verdict of the Jury of Inquest was "Accidental Drowning." The sum of \$1,200 had been collected to build a monument to the supposed martyr; and at least fourteen pieces of poetry have been written upon the subject by as many Reverend Divines, to say nothing of the innumerable stanzas by sympathetic young ladies. Humbug of humbugs—all is humbug.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—On Monday night last a collision took place upon the Fall River Railroad, between the night train for New York and a special train betwixt two points on the Road. Some five persons—passengers—were very severely injured, two of them supposed to be fatally scalded.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. Whitaker, Market st., for the December number of Putnam's Magazine—25 cents. Also, Blackwood, for November, containing a good many entertaining articles—25 cents. Also, Barnum's Illustrated News, for last week, together with a presentation plate to the subscribers of that paper, being a bird's eye view of the City of New York and environs.

Mr. W. Dunn, Jr., has bought the interest of the late Anthony Separk, in the Goldsboro' Telegraph, and become associated with Mr. J. B. Whitaker, in the publication of that paper.

Later from Rio and Buenos Ayres.
New York, Nov. 23d.—By the arrival of the clipper Seaman's Bride and Union, of Baltimore, we have Rio dates of Oct. 17th, and Buenos Ayres of Oct. 3d. Robt. C. Schenck, late U. S. Minister to Brazil, came passenger in the Union. He proceeds to Washington in a few days to report relative to a treaty concluded, securing perpetually the free navigation of the La Plata river and its tributaries. Mr. Schenck took leave of the Emperor, and Mr. Trousdale, the new Minister, was presented on the 8th of October.
The Emperor of Brazil, in reply to the address of Mr. Trousdale, said:
"I greatly thank my good friend, the President of the United States, for this new proof of his friendship; and I hope, sir, your mission will contribute as much as that of your predecessor to strengthen the good understanding which happily exists between our two countries."

Senator Seal, the Brazilian Charge to Paraguay, had arrived at Rio, Oct. 15th, having been ordered off by the President of Paraguay on account of alleged insulting remarks.
Intelligence from the Argentine Confederation states that the Constituent Congress of the other thirteen States, exclusive of Buenos Ayres, (which still stands alone) was still in session. They had refused to accept the resignation of Urquiza as Provisional Director. The Presidential election was appointed for Nov. 20th, when Urquiza would undoubtedly be chosen President, and probably Canille or Buvaria, Vice President. The Congress had unanimously approved the treaties with the United States made by Mr. Guiza.
The Seat of Government had been established at Paraná.

Montevideo was quiet. The deposited President, Garro, was still in the harbor, on board a French man of war.
At Rio, the fever had entirely disappeared. Coffee was still high; washed 60 cent, superior 61 1/2 to 62 cent. First good 4 1/2 to 4 3/4; second 4 1/4 to 4 1/2; third 4 1/4 to 4 1/2; fourth 4 1/4 to 4 1/2; fifth 4 1/4 to 4 1/2; sixth 4 1/4 to 4 1/2; seventh 4 1/4 to 4 1/2; eighth 4 1/4 to 4 1/2; ninth 4 1/4 to 4 1/2; tenth 4 1/4 to 4 1/2.

Arrival of the Steamer Canada—One Week Later from Europe.

HALIFAX, Nov. 24.—The royal mail steamer Canada, arrived this morning, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 12th inst., being one week later than previous arrivals. She brings one hundred passengers.
THE EASTERN QUESTION.—The Emperor of Russia has issued an arrogant manifesto, in which the leading points in the controversy with Turkey are recapitulated. He commenced by saying that Turkey having enrolled in the ranks of her army the revolutionaries of all countries, has commenced hostilities on the Danube. Russia, provoked to a combat has no other means left than a recourse to arms to compel the Porte to respect treaty obligations, and to obtain reparation for offences against the orthodox faith in the East. The note is dated Baskal, November 24.

The French Consul at Bucharest sends the following telegraphic dispatch, dated Nov. 6th:
"The second and third divisions of the Turks crossed the Danube from Turtuka, eighteen thousand strong. The fourth division of the Russians attacked them with 9000 men, and after a brisk cannonade a close combat with bayonets ensued. The battle lasted three hours, when the Turks maintained their position, and the Russians retired. Of the Russian several officers, and 136 privates were killed, and six superior officers, 18 subalterns, and 479 privates were wounded. The Turkish loss is not stated."

Another account, via Vienna, states that 14 Russian superior officers were killed. The Turks left masters of the field, the Russians retreating towards Bucharest.
Before the Turks crossed the Danube a body of Cossacks came to the river's bank, and made insulting signs to the Egyptians, who rushed to their boats, rowed across the stream in face of the Cossacks, fire and punished them severely. They chased them some distance inland, and then returned to their camps in triumph.

It was rumored that a Russian steamer at Horsva had been destroyed by the Turks.
Advices had been received at Constantinople that Selim Pacha, the commander of the Turkish Army in Asia, had crossed the Russian frontier. A battle ensued, in which 5000 were engaged on each side, and after a desperate conflict, on the approach of night, both armies fell back. On the following day the battle was renewed, when the Russians were defeated, with considerable loss.

On the 20th of October, Marco Bey, chief officer of Selim Pacha's staff, with a small force, was suddenly attacked by a body of Russian cavalry. The Bey fell back, fighting, in the direction of the main body of the Turkish army. The battle speedily became general. Fifteen thousand Russians were engaged. The contest was a desperate one, but the Russians were finally defeated, and fled, pursued by the Turks, who planted their standards at the Russian head quarters, at Turtuka.

The Russian force, defeated and beaten back to Bucharest, was the main body under General Darnenburg, and was from 30,000 to 40,000 strong.

The position of affairs may be thus summed up:—The Turks have beaten the Russians in Asia—the Turkish left wing in Europe has beaten the Russian right wing, comprising their principal force—the Turkish centre has whipped 9,000 Russians at Turtuka, and is now pressing upon Bucharest.

The efforts of diplomats to end the difficulties were now considered hopeless until after a decisive battle.

The typhus fever was ranging in the Russian ranks and had reduced their fighting men to 85,000, and it would be six weeks before they could receive any reinforcements.

The Porte had decided that foreign refugees could not be employed in the Turkish army in Europe, but might serve against the Russians in Asia.

Constantinople was quiet. It was expressly contradicted at Constantinople that Persia was hostile to Turkey.

Austria was concentrating a force on the Serbian frontier. The Serbian government had ordered the population to arms, and had informed the Porte that either Austria or Russia would be permitted to occupy Serbia.

The Porte has informed Austria that Turkey would expect her to prohibit the Russians from supplying the Montenegrins with arms through the port of Gattari.

Austria offers to remain entirely neutral if the Porte will refrain from employing Austrian refugees in her army.

A fresh levy of troops was being made in Egypt. INDIA.—The overland mail from India brings the important report that the Emperor of Russia had formed an alliance with Dost Mohammed to proclaim war against the British in India if Great Britain persists in supporting Turkey.

A large Russian force was to invade Bakhardi, and a Persian army was collecting in the valley of Soolathia to cooperate with Russia against Turkey.

ENGLAND.—The British fleet at Spithead has been ordered to get ready for sea by the 11th. Its destination was unknown.

The Lord Mayor's banquet took place as usual on the 9th, and was attended by all the Cabinet and Foreign Ministers, including Mr. Buchanan. Mr. B's speech was merely complimentary to a successful issue.

The Earl of Aberdeen referred to his known policy of peace, but said that while he still followed a peace policy, it was not impossible to engage in war, to prevent greater evils.

The other Ministers made no political allusions. A full Cabinet Council was held on the receipt of the Indian news. Their deliberations did not transpire.

The weather in England was very favorable for wheat sowing.

THE LATE EXPLOSION.—From a gentleman who reached our city last evening, derived from the scene of the late disaster on the Robert Martin, near Port's Ferry, Pee Dee, we learn the following particulars: The bodies of four persons killed have been found and buried near the landing at which the explosion took place.

Five persons were still missing when our informant left, viz: the Pilot, 21 Engineer, Cook, Fireman, and one hand.

Mr. Peter Ulmo, chief engineer, was slightly wounded by a fragment of the wreck, and his escape was almost miraculous, as he was standing at the door of his room directly above the boiler, when the accident occurred. He was winding up his watch at the instant.

Capt. White was standing on the landing and very near the boat company with a lady, when the alarming sound was heard. He fortunately had presence of mind to hurry off his companion, and seek partial refuge himself under a tree near at hand, in time to escape some of the fragments which were thrown up to a great height and fell all around him.

The Robert Martin is shattered completely, and a large mass of her frame, of which she had a considerable amount for all the landings above Port's Ferry, was strewn in all directions, and some boxes and packages have been found floating down the river.—Charleston Courier, 24th inst.

Pupils attending School in the United States during the year 1850.

| States. | Whites. | Col. | Native. | For. | Age. |
|----------------------|-----------|--------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| Maine | 155,941 | 21 | 153,951 | 3,171 | 156,223 |
| New Hampshire | 88,148 | 3 | 88,968 | 1,233 | 88,221 |
| Vermont | 122,152 | 90 | 122,162 | 3,962 | 122,212 |
| Massachusetts | 220,781 | 1,489 | 219,292 | 10,977 | 222,220 |
| Rhode Island | 28,339 | 551 | 27,713 | 1,189 | 28,361 |
| Connecticut | 224,133 | 1,364 | 222,769 | 4,364 | 227,133 |
| New York | 687,574 | 5,417 | 682,157 | 49,417 | 691,574 |
| Cap. White | 2,148 | 40 | 2,108 | 2,760 | 2,148 |
| Pennsylvania | 488,111 | 6,899 | 481,212 | 15,757 | 501,610 |
| Delaware | 142,116 | 187 | 141,929 | 1,800 | 143,729 |
| Maryland | 160,716 | 1,670 | 159,046 | 1,670 | 160,716 |
| District of Columbia | 6,107 | 467 | 5,640 | 467 | 5,640 |
| Virginia | 109,711 | 64 | 109,564 | 21 | 109,711 |
| North Carolina | 100,591 | 217 | 100,374 | 217 | 100,591 |
| South Carolina | 41,283 | 40 | 41,243 | 40 | 41,283 |
| Georgia | 77,015 | 90 | 76,925 | 90 | 77,015 |
| Florida | 4,746 | 66 | 4,680 | 66 | 4,746 |
| Alabama | 105,757 | 207 | 105,550 | 207 | 105,757 |
| Mississippi | 48,803 | 60 | 48,743 | 60 | 48,803 |
| Louisiana | 32,818 | 1,217 | 31,601 | 3,200 | 34,801 |
| Texas | 19,579 | 20 | 19,559 | 20 | 19,579 |
| Arkansas | 22,548 | 11 | 22,537 | 11 | 22,548 |
| Tennessee | 146,430 | 79 | 146,351 | 79 | 146,430 |
| Kentucky | 190,917 | 288 | 190,629 | 288 | 190,917 |
| Cap. White | 2,148 | 40 | 2,108 | 2,760 | 2,148 |
| Illinois | 191,969 | 323 | 191,646 | 323 | 191,969 |
| Indiana | 220,034 | 927 | 219,107 | 2,324 | 221,431 |
| Ohio | 312,273 | 2,581 | 309,692 | 2,581 | 312,273 |
| Michigan | 105,757 | 207 | 105,550 | 207 | 105,757 |
| Wisconsin | 56,354 | 67 | 56,287 | 67 | 56,354 |
| Iowa | 35,458 | 17 | 35,441 | 17 | 35,458 |
| Minnesota Territory | 207 | 2 | 205 | 2 | 207 |
| N. Mex. Territory | 466 | 0 | 466 | 0 | 466 |
| Utah Territory | 1,057 | 0 | 1,057 | 0 | 1,057 |
| Oregon Territory | 2,055 | 0 | 2,055 | 0 | 2,055 |
| Total | 4,063,071 | 26,461 | 4,036,610 | 147,423 | 4,063,071 |
| No. of Males | 2,148,354 | 13,204 | 2,135,150 | 13,204 | 2,148,354 |
| Females | 1,914,617 | 13,257 | 1,901,460 | 13,219 | 1,914,617 |

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Hon. Harvey M. Watson, of Tennessee, has returned to his former post as assistant editor of the Union.

New Senator from Georgia.

It will be seen from the following, that the Democratic caucus of the Georgia Legislature, have, by an overwhelming majority, nominated Ex-Governor Charles J. McDonald as the Democratic candidate for the U. S. Senate, to succeed Mr. Dawson. We entertain no doubt that he was elected on Friday last. We are glad to see the Georgia Legislature animated by such harmony and devotion to the great principles and policy of the Democratic party—the only party that can save the Union and the rights of the States, and which will long survive the shallow efforts to mingle heterogeneous elements, and to organize a new party. The election of Gov. McDonald, as the choice of the Democratic party, will be hailed with pleasure by Democrats every where. He is a man of fine talents, excellent common sense, sound judgment, warm heart and genial courtesy and kindness—and the only complaint ever made against him, was that of too much devotion to the interests of his native South.

Editorial Correspondence of the Georgian.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Nov. 17, 1853.
On my arrival this morning, I found the topic of conversation among all classes, the nomination of the Democratic caucus last night. The action of Gov. McDonald, by a two-thirds vote, will secure his election under circumstances leaving not the slightest ground for complaint on the part of the friends of either of his competitors. Gov. Cobb is understood to be openly in favor of a ratification, by the Legislature, of the action of the caucus—Judge Iverson I know to occupy the same position. The following are the votes given in caucus:

| The following are the votes given in caucuses : | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----------|-------|---------|
| | McDonald. | Cobb. | Iverso. |
| 1st Ballot, | 60 | 31 | 26 |
| 2d " | 66 | 29 | 23 |
| 3d " | 73 | 35 | 14 |
| 4th " | 74 | 30 | 15 |
| 5th " | 78 | 28 | 47 |
| 6th " | 81 | 24 | 15 |

On the last ballot two votes were cast for Judge Charlton and one vote for Judge Colquitt, neither of whom were understood to be candidates.

From the foregoing it will be seen that Governor McDonald received a majority on the 1st ballot. Which of course would have nominated him but for the adoption of the two-thirds rule.

His election to non is a scarcely decided matter of doubt. In his promotion to the United States Senate the administration of Gen. Pierce will have a steadfast supporter added to that body, and an honest and upright man will receive an honor of which no citizen of Georgia is more worthy. The course of the Georgian, as its readers well know, has been to advocate the claims of neither of the distinguished gentlemen whose names have been for some time associated in the high office by the friends. The only point which we desired to urge especially upon the attention of the Legislature was the selection of some person thoroughly devoted to the support of Pierce—in case an election was made. As regards this very important consideration, the Democracy of the State and of the Union will have abundant reason for satisfaction at the success of Gov. McDonald.

A movement has been made in each House to pass resolutions censuring the administration for the removal of Judge Branson from the New York Collectorship. In the House the resolutions did not receive the courtesy of being read to be printed.—In the Senate they were treated a little more kindly, though there is no prospect of their passage through either branch of the Legislature.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

Naval Reform.
Perhaps there is no question of public concern in respect to which there is such a unanimity of sentiment throughout the country as has been manifested in behalf of an increase of our naval strength.

The proposition to augment the effective strength of our naval public service, both by an increase of force and better organization, has been the subject for some years past; but in consequence of the negligence of Congress, the scheme is still but a matter of speculation. Since the adjournment of the last Congress, the will of the country in respect to the reorganization of the navy has been so universally and energetically expressed, that we expect some prompt action to be taken by the next session of popular discontent. We have reason to believe that the Secretary of the Navy fully appreciates the wants of the service—that he thoroughly understands the abuses of the present vicious system, and is ready to wield the axe of reform with a vigorous hand. He will recommend to Congress an increase of vessels and material force, and he will suggest an entire reorganization of the navy by a more philosophic and efficient organization. Mr. Dobbin is neither enthralled by the timid conservatism of foggyism, or impelled by the heedless and rash presumption of that audacious spirit which seeks an entire revolution of all existing systems. He respects the accumulated wisdom of the past as much as he detests the reckless innovation of mere schemers—he is not a despotic tyrant, but a wise and judicious statesman. It is fortunate for the country that a man so disposed to judicious reform—so anxious for improvement, yet so tenacious of present good—is fortunate for the country that one so cautious, so practical and so laborious, will superintend and direct the reorganization of the American Navy. A large standing army is incompatible with the theory of our government, and dangerous to civil liberty; but an efficient navy is essential to the protection of American rights, while it is capable of all of harming the enemy. It is its navy which must give consequence to this country in the eyes of the world, and it is its navy which must guard its soil from the dishonor of hostile invasion. The time is come when the American navy must be more worthy the American nation, and more efficient in the defence of its rights and honor. We have confidence that Mr. Dobbin will suggest the best measures in furtherance of this end, and that Congress will adequately second his efforts, the navy will be no longer the reproach, but will become the pride and glory, of the country.

German Letters.

"The universal prudery," says Mr. Bruce in his Home Life in Germany, "which has become a part of American life, and makes him ignore half the facts of life, for fear of trading on some unknown delicate sensibility, is never seen in European circles. It is boldly assumed, what every one knows to be a fact, that both sexes are equally aware of a great variety of things; and where the allusion is natural, no one feels surprised, even though it were in our company, this evening, two or three who were invited, and I was very much struck with their manner towards one another. I think in an Anglo-Saxon country, the fact would have been dropped out of view as much as possible, and certainly the slightest expression of their feelings would have been deemed by the parties. But here there was, the least feeling, even though it were in our company, this evening, two or three who were invited, and I was very much struck with their manner towards one another. 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